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Draft report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fourth session

I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), in which the Peacebuilding Commission was requested to submit an annual report to the General Assembly for an annual debate and review. The report will also be submitted to the Security Council, pursuant to its resolution 1646 (2005), for an annual debate.

2. On 17 June 2010, the Organizational Committee decided that beginning with the present report on the fourth session of the Commission, the reporting cycle will be aligned with the calendar year, following the same cycle as the terms of membership and chairmanship of its various configurations. However, and for the purpose of ensuring coverage of the activities undertaken by the Commission over the entire duration of the fourth session, the present report reviews the work of the Peacebuilding Commission from 1 July 2009 to 31 December 2010.

II. Work of the Commission

3. The fourth session coincided with the mandated five-year review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture. While the review process was distinct from the ongoing work of the Commission, the latter focused its activities on key issues which have been subsequently highlighted through the review recommendations. Those issues included the questions of strengthening partnerships with key regional and international actors, the provision of support to political processes in the countries on the agenda of the Commission resource mobilization, the empowerment of youth and economic revitalization. The Commission also contributed to an evolving United Nations peacebuilding agenda by providing inputs to the relevant reports and initiatives of the Secretary-General during the reporting period.

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4. In addition, and in his outreach activities with key partners, the Chair underscored the evolving focus of the Commission on improving its impact in the field, reinforcing national ownership and capacity, its potential advisory role on the linkage between peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and the importance it attaches to the role of women and civil society in peacebuilding. The activities undertaken by the Commission in its various configurations to reflect that focus are detailed below.

A. Organizational Committee

5. During the fourth session, the Organizational Committee held informal meetings to address organizational and substantive matters. Formal meetings were convened only as necessary. The monthly meetings of the Chairs of the Commission's configurations contributed to developing the Committee's agenda of meetings and, in general, the Commission's work programme.

6. In addition, on 5 and 6 March 2010, the Committee convened its third annual informal retreat at the ambassadorial level on the theme: "Fulfilling the potential of the Peacebuilding Commission in 2010". The discussions held at the retreat focused on ways to improve the Commission's impact in the field and how it could contribute to sustainable peace. The Deputy Secretary-General inaugurated the retreat with a keynote address, and the Committee invited senior officials from the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, as well as from the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, to participate in the discussions. The discussions underscored the need for the Commission to continue to focus on three broad areas, namely, coordination and partnerships, the linkage between peacebuilding and peacekeeping, and the development of the Commission's agenda and its forms of engagement.

Partnerships with international financial institutions, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant international actors

7. In line with the Commission's mandate to improve the coordination of all relevant actors involved in peacebuilding efforts and with the recommendations emerging from its annual informal retreats, during the reporting period the Committee continued to focus the majority of its activities on building and strengthening partnerships with key peacebuilding actors, especially with the international financial institutions, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant international actors.

8. On 23 and 24 February 2010, the Chair visited the headquarters of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in Washington, D.C., to discuss with senior officials of both institutions ways to strengthen the collaboration between the Commission and the international financial institutions, at both the headquarters and the field level. During the discussions, the Chair was briefed on how the World Bank and IMF were developing their respective efforts to become more responsive across a range of post-conflict contexts. IMF indicated its interest in the links between peacebuilding, security consolidation and macroeconomic stability. The World Bank shared with participants the current thinking on increasing the access of countries emerging from conflict to resources from the International Development Association (IDA) during the next three-year cycle — the sixteenth replenishment of IDA (IDA 16).

9. On 23 March, the Organizational Committee convened an informal meeting on the theme "Partnership for peacebuilding: interaction with key partners". The representatives of the World Bank, IMF, the European Union, the African Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference were invited to engage in an interactive discussion with the Commission with a view to identifying potential concrete areas for strengthened partnerships with international financial institutions and regional organizations and entities. The discussion centred on four types of partnerships, namely, partnership for a common vision for engagement in a country; partnership for improved coordination; partnership for advocacy and political support; and partnership for financial resources mobilization. On 23 June, the Committee followed up by convening a discussion with the World Bank.

10. The meetings with the World Bank have helped to address a number of critical issues on the basis of which the Commission and the Bank could further build their evolving partnerships in the countries on the agenda. These issues include the potential for:

(a) Identifying a common vision for engagement on the basis of existing national strategies, with a particular focus on peacebuilding challenges;

(b) Broadening the engagement of actors (regional, civil society) in support of a common vision for peacebuilding;

(c) Helping stakeholders identify critical funding and policy gaps that could threaten peacebuilding processes;

(d) Helping multilateral and bilateral donors leverage resources more strategically to address funding gaps in critical peacebuilding areas;

(e) Helping to bridge short-term activities in the aftermath of conflict and long-term visions for sustainable peace and development;

(f) Providing an early sectoral focus on, and the division of labour around, critical peacebuilding areas;

(g) Promoting ownership by focusing early attention on developing national capacities;

(h) Measuring the impacts of peacebuilding in the field, including through reviews of the Strategic Frameworks for Peacebuilding in the countries on the Commission's agenda, which could be increasingly harmonized with the reviews of the poverty reduction strategies.

11. On 7 December 2009, the co-chair of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding briefed the Organizational Committee on the ongoing activities of the Dialogue with a view to exploring possible synergies with the work of the Commission. As a follow-up, the International Dialogue invited the Chair to participate in the Dialogue's first global meeting, which was held in Dili on 9 and 10 April 2010. At the meeting, the Chair underlined the unique standing of the Commission as a central United Nations platform dedicated to addressing peacebuilding challenges and emphasized the unique legitimacy and political weight that the Commission's engagement carried. In this connection, emphasis was placed in particular on the need for greater synergy between the Commission's country configurations and the International Dialogue with a view to ensuring that their collective efforts are coherent and mutually reinforcing. The Chair also highlighted

a number of areas where collaboration with the International Dialogue process would be mutually beneficial, including in the areas of strengthening coherent planning for peacebuilding strategies; reinforcing mutual accountability between the countries concerned and international partners; and financing for peacebuilding.

Contribution to an evolving United Nations peacebuilding agenda

12. During the reporting period, the Committee continued to represent the Commission's platform for a contribution to an evolving United Nations peacebuilding agenda formulated through mandated reports of the Secretary-General or initiatives relating to various aspects of peacebuilding, and by subsequent debates and actions taken by the relevant principal organs of the United Nations. In that regard, the Committee organized discussions that contributed to the Secretary-General's progress report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (A/64/866-S/2010/386) and his report on women's participation in peacebuilding (A/65/354-S/2010/466), requested by the Security Council in its presidential statement of 22 July 2009 (S/PRST/2009/23) and its resolution 1889 (2009), respectively. The Committee also discussed on two occasions the forthcoming review of international civilian capacities for peacebuilding, as requested by the Security Council in the aforementioned presidential statement.

13. On 28 April, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support briefed the Committee on the review of international civilian capacities and outlined the context and process of the review. Members recognized the importance of leveraging capacities and expertise in the global South and among women, including among civil society actors, and emphasized the need for adequate and predictable funding to build such capacities, and they welcomed the fact that national ownership and national capacity development had been placed at the core of the review. On 8 October, the Committee was briefed by the Chair of the Secretary-General's Senior Advisory Group for the Review of International Civilian Capacities, Mr. Jean-Marie Guehenno. Members welcomed his assurance that the review seeks to transform planning for peacebuilding from a supply-driven process to one that is centred on the needs of the host country. The Committee looks forward to the outcome of the review and to its contribution to addressing the challenges of national capacity development in critical peacebuilding areas.

14. On 17 May and 8 October, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support briefed the Committee on the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on women's participation in peacebuilding. The Committee emphasized the need to identify ways of addressing gender issues in all five core peacebuilding areas identified in the Secretary-General's 2009 report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict. The Committee further emphasized the need for coherence with other ongoing gender- and peacebuilding-related processes, including the identification of indicators for tracking the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the review of international civilian capacities for peacebuilding and the 2010 review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture.

15. On 23 June, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support held a briefing for the Committee on the emerging recommendations to be contained in the Secretary-General's progress report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict, followed by a further briefing, on 8 October, after the publication of the

report. On both occasions, the Committee highlighted the importance of strengthening national capacities in order to lay a solid foundation for sustainable peacebuilding, welcomed the ongoing initiatives to strengthen the relationship between the United Nations and the World Bank, underlined the need to make progress in clarifying the roles that different actors play in key peacebuilding areas such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform and the rule of law, and reiterated the need for the provision of faster, better-coordinated and more predictable financial support to peacebuilding.

Outreach activities by the Chair and the Vice-Chairs

16. During the reporting period, the Chair and the Vice-Chairs undertook a number of activities on behalf of the members of the Peacebuilding Commission. In particular, the Chair and the Vice-Chairs intensified their outreach activities as a means of broadening the base of existing and potential partners, as well as of promoting reflection on a variety of thematic and cross-cutting issues of direct relevance to the work and potential of the Commission. Such activities have focused primarily on participation in and addressing events that brought together a varied target audience from the wider United Nations membership, civil society, academia and the private sector. On 3 December 2009, the Chair stated that following his conversations with artist and pro-peace activist Yoko Ono, she had partnered with EMI Music, Sony/ATV Music Publishing and iTunes to donate to the Peacebuilding Fund all proceeds from the sale, in the last quarter of 2009, of a commemorative fortieth anniversary digital single of the song *Give Peace a Chance*, written by her late husband, John Lennon.

17. Other activities included participation in the regional seminar on peacebuilding organized in Santiago on 14 September 2009, with the participation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile and aimed at promoting the work of the Commission in Latin America; the conference on refugees and the dynamics of peacebuilding, organized by the International Peace Institute (IPI) and the Pierre Elliott Trudeau Foundation, held on 4 May 2010; a seminar on security sector reform co-hosted by the Permanent Missions of Nigeria and South Africa on 12 May; the seminar on "United Nations peacekeeping in the twenty-first century: partnerships for peace", organized by IPI in Vienna on 16 May, and the seminar on optimizing the socio-economic impact of peacekeeping operations organized by the Permanent Mission of Austria on 1 October; the forum on "Innovating to Build a Lasting Peace: Is 'Interim Stabilization' a Promising Approach to Effective Peacebuilding?", organized by the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform on 4 November. The Permanent Mission of Germany also hosted two seminars entitled "The Early Peacebuilding Perspective: Strengthening Institutional Linkages between Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding", on 8 October, and "Uniting for Peacebuilding: Synergies between the Peacebuilding Commission and the World Bank in Mobilizing Resources and Coordinating Policies", on 3 December, in cooperation with the Centre on International Cooperation and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, respectively.

Addressing the synergy with the Peacebuilding Fund

18. The report of the Secretary-General on the arrangements for the revision of the terms of reference for the Peacebuilding Fund (A/63/818) cited the need to enhance and maximize the synergy between the Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund

through provisions for enhanced consultation and dialogue. In implementation, the Peacebuilding Support Office briefed and interacted with the Committee periodically on the performance of the Fund. In addition, Fund resources, in combination with the efforts of the Commission, helped to ensure that the countries on the Commission's agenda benefited from the sustained attention and support of the international community, with 64 per cent of total contributions to the Fund being allocated to those countries as of October 2010.

19. On 16 September 2010, the Committee convened an informal meeting at which the Chair of the Peacebuilding Fund Advisory Group briefed the members for the first time. The meeting represented an opportunity for the Fund to discuss a number of broad policy issues, including the draft Peacebuilding Fund business plan as a strategy for the period 2011-2013; possible strategies for engagement with a variety of countries with different peacebuilding needs; eligibility assessment and determination with respect to Peacebuilding Fund funding; project efficiency; and the measurement of results. The Committee also sought further clarification on how the catalytic concept could be operationalized and measured. The dialogue could further contribute to ensuring greater synergy between the Commission and the activities of the Fund in the countries on its agenda and to aligning its instruments of engagement with the Fund's priority plans.

20. On 4 November, the Chair addressed the inaugural Peacebuilding Fund High-level Stakeholders meeting held in New York, at which he underscored the improving collaboration between the Commission and the Fund.

B. Country configurations

1. Burundi

21. In its fourth year of engagement with Burundi, the Commission continued to focus its work on supporting the country's efforts throughout a range of peacebuilding activities. The engagement was marked by visits to Burundi by the Chair of the country configuration (10 and 11 November 2009 and 30 June to 3 July 2010) and by a Commission delegation (24 to 28 February 2010), as well as by the holding of meetings of the country configuration (14 October 2009, 23 November 2009; 24 March 2010; 11 May 2010; 9 June 2010; 3 and 19 November 2010; 6 December 2010), a visit by the Chair of the country configuration to the World Bank (6 October 2010) and luncheon events hosted by the Chair on 28 September 2009 and 24 September 2010. Taken together, these activities provide important illustrations of the Commission's efforts to fulfil its core mandate.

Bringing partners together

22. The third and fourth reviews of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi, held on 29 July 2009 and 24 March 2010, respectively, were used by the Commission to continue its engagement with the Government of Burundi and key stakeholders with respect to the peacebuilding agenda.

23. The 2009 review recommended that the Commission should support the Government in developing a long-term, community-based strategy addressing socio-economic reintegration needs, with special consideration given to women,

demobilized soldiers, children associated with armed forces, returnees, internally displaced persons and other groups affected by the war.

24. In September 2009 and September 2010, in the margins of the high-level segment of the session of the General Assembly, the Chair, jointly with the Permanent Representative of Burundi in New York, co-hosted a lunch as a way to pursue engagement with the Government of Burundi. The lunch held in September 2010 focused on post-electoral opportunities and challenges and the long-term engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission with Burundi.

25. In December 2010, the Chair shared with the Security Council his assessment of the situation in Burundi and made recommendations on possible priorities for Peacebuilding Commission support in 2011. The Chair also made a statement during the Security Council debate on the situation in Burundi held on 9 December 2010.

Political accompaniment

26. The most important issue during the reporting period was the preparations for and the holding of the elections in 2010. Much of the work of this configuration focused on supporting the country's efforts to conduct free and fair elections and mobilizing international support for the elections.

27. Thus, the third review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi, held on 29 July 2009, articulated the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in support of the 2010 electoral process in Burundi, recommending that it:

(a) Provide, in response to the request made by the Government of Burundi to the United Nations, the required resources, including financial resources, and ensure coordinated and proper monitoring of the electoral process before, during and after the elections, taking into account the conclusions of the United Nations Needs Assessment mission;

(b) Encourage and support political dialogue among the Government, the National Independent Electoral Commission, the political parties and civil society, including women's and religious groups, in order to ensure peaceful, fair and transparent elections;

(c) Contribute to the coordination of international efforts based upon an agreed road map and ensure that support is demand-driven, in particular in terms of mobilizing resources needed for any gaps that might emerge with respect to funding the elections.

28. The review also made a positive assessment of the progress made in peacebuilding, including the conclusion of the process of the disarmament and demobilization of former Forces nationales de libération (FNL) combatants, the release of children associated with them, and the accreditation of FNL as a political party and its integration into national institutions.

29. Beginning with the lunch hosted by the Chair on 28 September 2009 in the margins of the high-level segment of the General Assembly, at the meeting of the configuration held on 14 October 2009, and at the configuration meetings held on 23 November 2009 and 25 January 2010, the configuration turned its attention to the preparations for the elections scheduled for mid-2010.

30. At the meeting held on 14 October 2009, a discussion was launched on preparations for the elections, as it provided an opportunity to encourage transparent cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior and the National Independent Electoral Commission as a way to reinforce the credibility of the electoral process. Representatives of the Government of Burundi, the National Independent Electoral Commission and members of the configuration based in Bujumbura participated via video link.

31. Subsequently, the fourth biannual review of the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi, held in March 2010, recommended that the Commission:

(a) Increase its efforts to mobilize the remaining technical and financial resources needed for the 2010 elections and ensure that resources are made available as soon as possible and in the agreed terms;

(b) Ensure communication between and, where possible, coordination of national and international electoral observers.

32. Midway through the elections, the Chair undertook a visit to Bujumbura, from 30 June to 3 July 2010, with the following objectives: to better understand the progress made in the ongoing electoral process; to pursue the Commission's engagement with the Government, the National Independent Electoral Commission, political actors, national and international stakeholders in support of efforts aimed at ensuring a democratic, safe and inclusive electoral process; and to discuss with national authorities and the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB) the post-elections phase and the opportunities for the Commission to support efforts aimed at laying the foundations for long-term development.

33. In his report, the Chair concluded that the Commission should continue to assist Burundi regardless of the outcome of the parliamentary elections, suggesting that the focus of cooperation should be determined according to the political situation prevailing after the conclusion of the elections, in September 2010.

34. The Commission has identified four entry points for its future engagement with Burundi:

(a) The Commission will work with the United Nations leadership in mobilizing the resources required to support the Burundi presidency of the East African Community;

(b) The Commission will advise the process of the new poverty reduction strategy with a view to making it "conflict-sensitive". The Commission will then support its implementation by helping to mobilize traditional donors and assisting the Government in attracting new investments and by promoting a strong and equitable economic development that will absorb or reduce current socio-political pressures and tensions;

(c) The Commission will support the implementation of the recommendations on transitional justice following the report on national consultations that was presented to the President of Burundi in December 2010;

(d) The Commission stands ready to support the Burundians in nurturing and sustaining the culture of dialogue inherited from the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi and embedded in the tradition and

Constitution of Burundi. The Commission believes that this culture of dialogue will help to address the political challenge that resulted from the boycott of the 2010 elections by some political parties.

Resource mobilization and advocacy

35. On 11 May 2010, a meeting of the configuration assessed the progress made in the preparation of the elections and further mobilized the assistance of the international community. Following that meeting, the funding gap for the election budget was closed. Of a total budget of $46.5 million, the Government of Burundi contributed $7.9 million from their own budget; the rest was covered mainly by the members of the Burundi configuration. The following countries and organizations provided resources: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the African Union, the European Union and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). To fill critical gaps, the Peacebuilding Fund provided $3 million to the electoral budget.

36. On 6 October, the Chair visited the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The purpose of the visit was to establish initial contacts with officials of the two institutions handling Burundi-related matters, to take advantage of the presence of field representatives at headquarters and to discuss peacebuilding issues in the context of the process of preparing a new poverty reduction strategy paper. The visit reaffirmed the need for the World Bank and the Commission to further strengthen their partnership in supporting socio-economic development while ensuring that political issues such as security sector reform, dialogue with the opposition and human rights are addressed by the Commission. The World Bank also suggested that on the basis of the new poverty reduction strategy paper, it could co-host with the Commission a donor conference in Bujumbura in September/October 2011, if the Government of Burundi agrees to such a proposal.

2. Sierra Leone

37. Over the past 18 months, the Commission has fine-tuned its engagement with Sierra Leone with respect to the peacebuilding elements of the Agenda for Change of the Government of Sierra Leone, specifically good governance and the rule of law, the employment of youth and the combat against drug trafficking, with gender and regional perspectives as cross-cutting issues (see PBC/3/SLE/6). In these areas, the Commission, acting in accordance with its mandate, has provided political accompaniment, helped to bring partners together and worked to mobilize resources, while opting for a lighter form of engagement. While a smaller number of meetings were held during the reporting period, they were more substantive and output-oriented and benefited from the participation of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and of Finance of Sierra Leone, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General, and civil society.

38. That light engagement has also resulted in one review of progress per year, on the basis of a comprehensive report on the implementation of the Agenda for Change prepared by the Government in collaboration with all relevant national and international partners. The report represented an innovation in terms of both content and process; it provided the information necessary to assess all stakeholders' contributions to the implementation of the Agenda and was prepared in a

collaborative manner. The report provides a useful peacebuilding road map for the Government and its partners, including the Commission. During the process of the adoption of the review document, on 28 September 2010 (PBC/4/SLE/3), the configuration decided to further focus its engagement in the area of governance on support for national actors to help them prepare the country to hold free and fair elections in 2012.

Bringing partners together

39. The Commission's engagement in Sierra Leone has been instrumental in fostering United Nations integration on the ground by supporting the integration of the political mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) with the development mandates of the United Nations agencies; strengthening the role of the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General; endorsing the joint vision of the United Nations family in Sierra Leone; supporting greater programmatic and operational integration; and advocating for the multi-donor trust fund for Sierra Leone, which has now received contributions of approximately $10 million. This has generated some of the most visible results of the Commission's engagement on the ground.

40. With the alignment of its engagement with the Agenda for Change, the Commission has de facto elevated the Agenda, making it the central peace and development framework of the international community as a whole. The United Nations family, the World Bank and other international partners have tailored their programmes in line with the Agenda and coordinated their activities to avoid any duplication.

41. In response to the encouragement provided by the Commission to both the Government and the international community to enhance actions in the area of the employment and empowerment of youth, the main partners operating in this area, including the Government, the United Nations, the World Bank and the German Development Cooperation, unveiled a three-year joint response to youth employment in Sierra Leone (2010-2012) that would result in the employment of 106,000 young people on a sustainable basis. The joint response was announced at an informal meeting of the Sierra Leone configuration on 26 March 2010.

42. Furthermore, Austria, a member of the Sierra Leone configuration, in collaboration with the Peacebuilding Support Office and in consultation with the Chair, organized a regional seminar entitled "Strategies and Lessons Learned on Sustainable Reintegration and Job Creation: What Works in West Africa?", held in Freetown on 2 and 3 December. The seminar provided a forum for Government, civil society and private sector representatives from four West African countries to meet with international partners and donors, entrepreneurs and investors and to explore strategies and collaboration aimed at creating jobs and economic opportunities.

43. The findings of the seminar informed the discussions held during a joint meeting of the Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone configurations on 3 December and provided concrete ideas for further work by the Commission in the area of the employment of youth. While it is clear that only private-sector-driven economic growth can lift employment, the findings of the seminar demonstrated that short-term coordinated interventions are necessary to give rise to a sense of optimism about the future among young people and thus raise the opportunity cost

of getting drawn into violence. In the coming months, the configuration will continue to work to strengthen the capacity of and coordination among key actors on youth employment in Sierra Leone.

Political accompaniment

44. The Sierra Leone configuration provided a useful forum for discussing the major political and development issues, whose resolution is essential to the completion of the country's peace consolidation process. During the reporting period, the Chair's focus on the implementation of the joint communiqué of 2 April 2009, signed by the two main political parties, provided a political umbrella for supporting the work of the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General on enhancing political dialogue.

45. In March 2010, a high-level delegation of the Commission visited Sierra Leone and met with Government officials and all relevant national and international stakeholders. The composition of the delegation conveyed the Commission's high level of commitment to Sierra Leone. The visit highlighted the importance of the Commission's remaining actively engaged, in particular in view of the 2012 presidential, parliamentary and local elections.

46. During his visit to Sierra Leone from 29 November to 3 December 2010, the Chair of the configuration conveyed two consistent sets of messages to his interlocutors. First, the Chair emphasized the need to strengthen political dialogue ahead of the 2012 elections in meetings with the three major political parties, the National Electoral Commission and the Political Parties Registration Commission. Secondly, the Chair underscored that mineral wealth had proved to be both a blessing and a curse in other countries and that valuable lessons had been learned that may be useful in helping Sierra Leone take advantage of its natural resources transparently, peacefully, and inclusively.

Resource mobilization and advocacy

47. The engagement of the Commission has resulted in sustained and heightened international attention being devoted to Sierra Leone and has helped in coordinating donor support. Several traditional and non-traditional donors have renewed or demonstrated their interest in Sierra Leone. Favourable consideration for Peacebuilding Fund funding is given to countries on the agenda of the Commission, and Sierra Leone has thus far received close to $37 million. This first allocation focused successfully on support for the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, the promotion of coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution and the rebuilding of essential Government services and infrastructures. A second tranche of Peacebuilding Fund resources is currently under negotiation and will focus on consolidating peacebuilding activities through the promotion of coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution.

48. Nevertheless, the Commission recognizes that this area requires further development, particularly as concerns the funding required to implement the United Nations joint vision; against a total multi-annual requirement of $345 million, $229 million has been secured or committed. As a result, and at its formal meeting held on 28 September 2010, the configuration agreed to produce, in full collaboration with the Government and the United Nations, a resource mobilization strategy to guide its work in this area.

3. Guinea-Bissau

49. During the reporting period, the Guinea-Bissau configuration focused its efforts on helping Guinea-Bissau address its major peacebuilding challenges. That engagement was reflected in the visits made to the country by the Chair (8 September 2009; 17 to 20 January 2010); a Commission delegation (15 to 21 January 2010); the joint meeting with the Liberia and Sierra Leone configurations on youth employment (3 December); the meetings of the configuration (8 February 2010, 26 April 2010, 16 July 2010, 5 and 22 November 2010); the exchange of letters between the Chair and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guinea-Bissau on 5 and 21 May 2010, respectively, and the letter from the Chair to the Permanent Representatives of the member countries of the configuration requesting the support of their Governments on the IMF Board of Governors so as to enable Guinea-Bissau to reach the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative completion point of IMF (1 December).

Bringing partners together

50. During the reporting period, the Commission continued to actively engage key international stakeholders, including the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, the International Contact Group on Guinea-Bissau and the international financial institutions.

Political accompaniment

51. The most significant developments during the period were the holding of the presidential elections in July 2009 and the events of 1 April 2010. The peaceful conduct of the presidential elections and the inauguration of the President, Malam Bacai Sanhá, in September 2009 opened a window of opportunity for national reconciliation, while imparting a positive momentum to the Commission's engagement with the country. In that regard, the Peacebuilding Fund contributed to the implementation of the project on support for the Guinea-Bissau electoral cycle, which was successfully carried out by UNDP and implemented in partnership with the National Electoral Commission, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and the National Institute of Statistics and Census. The Chair of the configuration attended President Sanhá's inauguration ceremony, on 8 September 2009.

52. On 8 February 2010, the first formal review on the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding (see PBC/4/GNB/1) was held. It highlighted the progress made towards the consolidation of peace in the country. The conclusions and recommendations of the reviews (PBC/4/GNB/3), while noting positive trends, called for the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the Commission to take the following measures:

(a) To accelerate the implementation of the security sector and justice reforms, including the launch of a pension fund and the adoption of the necessary legislation;

(b) To combat drug trafficking and impunity, in particular through the conclusion of the investigations into the high-profile political assassinations committed in 2009;

(c) To enhance political dialogue and national reconciliation;

(d) To advance progress on the socio-economic dimension of peacebuilding to address in particular the needs of youth, women and other vulnerable groups. In this regard, the configuration sought to support national efforts to mobilize resources for the remaining gaps in the reform plan for the security and towards socio-economic priorities for peacebuilding.

53. Yet the events of 1 April 2010 showed how fragile the situation in Guinea-Bissau remains. On that day, a group of military officers, led by the Deputy Chief of the Armed Forces, Antonio Indjai, arrested the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and briefly detained the Prime Minister.

54. The configuration devoted several sessions to a discussion on the implications of that political development for the Commission's engagement with the country. On 5 May 2010, the Chair wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guinea-Bissau, Mr. Adelino Mano Queta, to express deep concern at the events of 1 April, and called for the authorities of the country to take steps to ensure that the aftermath of the events was addressed in a manner consistent with constitutional norms and the rule of law. She also underscored that the resolution of the military leadership issue was "a matter of priority". In his reply, on 21 May, the Minister underlined the commitment of the Government to the peacebuilding process and urged the Commission to continue to support peacebuilding priorities, in particular security sector reform and the establishment of a pension fund for the military. On 16 July, the configuration held a meeting with Minister Queta in New York. On that occasion, he reiterated that security sector reform was his Government's top priority and the only way to achieve stability in the country. He also deplored the scourge of drug trafficking. He indicated that his country could not address those problems by itself and requested the continued support of the international community. Members of the configuration expressed their concern about the events of 1 April and the continued detention of Vice-Admiral Zamora Induta and other officers, as well as about subsequent appointments in the military. They stressed the need for civilian control of the armed forces. Members also emphasized that the Commission would remain engaged with Guinea-Bissau and that the type and level of engagement should be calibrated to the political situation.

55. The Commission continued to advocate for increased resources to meet the priority needs for peacebuilding. The Chair has sought support for the attainment of the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative of IMF to help relieve the country's substantial debt burden and to avert a potential threat to social stability.

56. On 5 November 2010, and upon the request of the members of the Security Council, the Chair held an informal exchange of views with delegations in the Council on the prevailing situation in the country and the way forward with regard to the engagement of the international community. The configuration held a similar discussion on 22 November. It was noted that continuous engagement with Guinea-Bissau was necessary to help build democratic governance and effectively address the key challenges facing the country. At the same time, it was recognized that carefully sequenced and calibrated responses were required in the present circumstances. In particular, the configuration agreed to consider:

(a) Assisting Guinea-Bissau in enhancing the civilian institutions of the security sector, particularly the police and justice sectors;

(b) Supporting efforts to combat drug trafficking and impunity, including through the West Africa Coast Initiative, and encourage investigations, with the requested international support, into a series of political assassinations;

(c) Promoting peace dividends and encouraging national dialogue and reconciliation through activities that could more effectively address the concerns of youth, women and civil society.

57. Looking ahead, the configuration welcomed the upcoming proposed joint mission, which will include the United Nations, ECOWAS and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, to Guinea-Bissau in early 2011. The configuration decided to closely follow developments regarding the ECOWAS road map for security and defence sector reforms for the country and the steps taken by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to decide whether and how best to support security sector reform in the country. The Commission may also consider the holding of an international conference to mobilize resources with a focus on socio-economic and institutional capacity-building priorities under the Strategic Framework, taking into consideration the political situation.

Resource mobilization and advocacy

58. The Commission had planned a high-level meeting for June 2010 to mobilize resources for the launch of a military pension fund. In view of the developments in the country, the event could not take place as planned. The Commission, however, continued to advocate for increased resources to meet the priority needs for peacebuilding. The Chair wrote a letter dated 1 December 2010 to members of the configuration requesting them to support, at IMF and the World Bank, the decision to declare that Guinea-Bissau had attained the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative, in line with the recommendations of those institutions. That decision was taken by the IMF and World Bank Executive Boards on 13 and 16 December, respectively.

59. During the reporting period, the Peacebuilding Fund continued its catalytic support by implementing an initial $6 million allocation of funds to support projects in three priority areas: the rehabilitation of selected prisons; the rehabilitation of military barracks; and youth professional training and employment. The Peacebuilding Fund supports a $1.5 million project aimed at empowering young people through special vocational training and a microcredit scheme. The project, implemented by UNDP, is aimed at developing the capacity of youth to find work and contribute to peace by setting an example for other young people. Since December 2008, a total of 145 young people have been trained in the areas of civil construction, trade, electricity, auto repair, sewing, refrigeration and air conditioning. Moreover, a total of 21 business plans have been prepared by the young beneficiaries selected for the microfinance scheme. The Centre for Industrial Training was designated as a priority centre for the training of young people and courses of study identified for future development. An awareness programme aimed at informing young people about opportunities for professional training was launched. The microcredit programme has been established with the help of two banks: the West Africa Bank and the Regional Bank of Solidarity.

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60. In addition, the Government, with support from the United Nations and other partners, is developing a priority plan to inform a possible second allocation from the Peacebuilding Fund to support ongoing efforts to consolidate peace and development.

4. Central African Republic

61. On 20 September 2010, in the margins of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the Central African Republic configuration facilitated the holding of a high-level side event to address peacebuilding and reconstruction challenges in the Central African Republic. That event represented one of the Commission's key accomplishments in the country over the last 18 months. During the meeting, the co-organizers — the Commission and the World Bank — announced a new partnership of strengthened cooperation aimed at enhancing the coherence of their respective work and their willingness to organize a donors' round table for the Central African Republic upon the successful holding of the country's elections and the completion of its disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, in early 2011.

62. The event was attended by the President of the Central African Republic, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Vice-President of the World Bank for the Africa region, the Chair of the African Union Commission, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support and numerous high-level representatives of interested countries, as well as senior representatives of regional and subregional organizations and financial institutions, including the European Union, the African Development Bank, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

Bringing partners together

63. During the reporting period, the configuration and its Chair invested considerable time and effort in facilitating and promoting coordination among the partners of the Central African Republic. An extensive mapping of resource flows was carried out and updated, covering the priority areas of the Strategic Framework with a view to minimizing duplication and overlap in the activities of the country's partners.

64. With a view to strengthening coherence between the work of the Commission and that of the United Nations system in the Central African Republic, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Central African Republic, Mrs. Sahle-Work Zewde, participated frequently in the meetings of the configuration, keeping the Commission abreast of the latest developments in the country and briefing it on the challenges facing the country.

65. The configuration also provided a platform for briefings by Hilde Johnson, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund and Walter Kälin, Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, on the key findings of their respective field visits and for an exchange of views with Mr. Laurent Ngon Baba, Minister of Justice of the Central African Republic, on the situation with respect to the rule of law and the justice sector in the country.

66. The Commission's sustained advocacy efforts resulted in potential partnerships with organizations including the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Caritas, the International Development Law Organization and Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflicts. The Inter-Parliamentary Union and the International Development Law Organization have developed assistance projects in their respective fields in support of the Government's efforts.

Political accompaniment

67. The Chair of the configuration undertook two field visits to the country, from 25 to 28 August 2009 and from 9 to 12 June 2010. The configuration also undertook its annual field visit from 3 to 10 December 2009. The visits remain an important tool for maintaining the dialogue with national counterparts, including civil society. They also provide an opportunity to interact with representatives of the international community based in the country, including the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, to stress the need for better coordination among all actors. The visit undertaken in December 2009 coincided with the final stages of the first biannual review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding, six months after its adoption. The conclusions and recommendation of the first review were adopted in January 2010 (PBC/4/CAF/5).

68. The configuration continued to follow closely the developments in the country, with a particular focus on the peacebuilding priorities identified in its Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding. Of particular concern were the very slow pace of implementation of the country's disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the fact that the preparations for the presidential and legislative elections were marred by numerous challenges and delays. The unsuccessful security sector reform donors' round table, held in Bangui in October 2009, highlighted a further area of concern, as no additional pledges were made. The limited capacity of the State's defence and security forces could undermine their effectiveness in maintaining security and stability in the north-east part of the country after the departure of the United Nations peacekeeping mission, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), at the end of 2010.

69. The Chair briefed the Security Council on several occasions on the Commission's analysis of peacebuilding challenges in the country. During an interactive consultative dialogue of the Security Council with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic, devoted to identifying alternative arrangements to ensure security in the north-east part of the country, the Chair expressed concern about the post-MINURCAT security vacuum. In that regard, the Commission has repeatedly called for the strengthening of the defence and security forces of the Central African Republic, in the context of a broader, national security sector reform strategy. In the meantime, however, the Peacebuilding Commission called for an interim solution in the north-east that could involve bilateral arrangements with neighbouring countries and subregional organizations such as ECCAS, which already provides military observers in the context of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as a subregional military presence (MICOPAX).

70. Looking ahead, the key peacebuilding challenges for the country will be in the areas of security sector reform, including the wrapping up of the disarmament,

demobilization and reintegration programme and the implementation of a reintegration strategy; good governance, with the successful and peaceful holding of legislative and presidential elections; and the actual launching of the development hubs project, which will, it is hoped, have a positive impact on the living conditions of local populations.

Resource mobilization and advocacy

71. In terms of resource mobilization and advocacy, the Chair led several missions to the World Bank, in Washington, D.C., following an initial contact in Bangui between the Chair and the Bank's Vice-President for the Africa region, Mrs. Obiageli Ezekwesili. Those regular exchanges resulted in a ground-breaking agreement between the Bank and the Central African Republic configuration to strengthen their cooperation. The first expression of that partnership was the high-level side event co-hosted by both institutions on 20 September 2010, during which the World Bank announced an additional contribution by the International Development Association of $20 million to the Central African Republic.

72. Following an earlier discussion of the configuration, which recommended a second allocation from the Peacebuilding Fund, the Secretary-General approved, in February 2010, an additional allocation of $20 million from the Fund. In a significant improvement of its operation, the Peacebuilding Fund priority plan developed for the new allocation was aligned with the Commission's Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic, in order to ensure greater synergy between Commission and Fund activities and enhance the Fund's catalytic use in support of the peacebuilding priorities identified by the Commission, the Government and civil society. In particular, the second allocation is being used to support activities in the areas of security sector reform (construction of barracks); disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (with particular emphasis on the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups); the rule of law (construction of detention centres and improving access to justice); community recovery and creation of income-generating activities (agro-pastoral sector in former conflict zones); support for the electoral process; and the promotion of human rights. The implementation of projects under the first $10 million allocation reached nearly 90 per cent.

73. Moreover, the Chair undertook visits to and met with representatives of several potential donor countries and regional organizations (Switzerland, Belgium, the United States, the Netherlands, the European Union, the African Union), as well as of international financial institutions (the International Monetary Fund) in a continued effort to raise awareness about the Central African Republic and its peacebuilding challenges. As a result of that sustained dialogue, the Commission was able to act swiftly in response to the Government's call to the international community to bridge the funding gap in the electoral budget, estimated at $7.5 million. The Chair also had a discussion with the Secretary-General's new Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict on the issue of sexual violence in the Central African Republic.

5. Liberia

74. On 16 September 2010, the Organizational Committee decided to place Liberia on the Commission's agenda, established the Liberia configuration and elected

Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations, as the Chair of the configuration. The decision followed a request by the Security Council, acting in response to a request by the Government of Liberia conveyed by a letter dated 27 May 2010.

75. The Commission's engagement with Liberia has been marked by a number of innovative features. Central to these innovations has been the adoption of a new instrument of engagement, the statement of mutual commitment. That instrument focuses on three priorities identified by the Government of Liberia and endorsed by the Security Council, namely, security sector reform, the rule of law and national reconciliation. Guided by these priorities, a Peacebuilding Commission delegation undertook a mission to Liberia from 16 to 27 August to identify the main challenges and risks facing the peacebuilding process within the context of the Commission's engagement. The mission provided the basis for the preparation of the statement of mutual commitment, thereby facilitating and expediting the process.

76. On 15 November, within two months of Liberia's having been placed on the agenda, the Commission adopted the statement of mutual commitment. Aiming to establish a solid link between the configuration and stakeholders in the country while also setting a precedent for procedures governing intergovernmental body meetings, the Chair presided, via video teleconference from Monrovia, over a meeting of the Commission. The meeting was distinguished by the presence of the President of Liberia, who reaffirmed her Government's obligations under the statement of mutual commitment and commended the Commission for its focus on the priorities identified by the Government.

77. Additionally, the statement of mutual commitment is being used to enhance complementarities between the Commission and the activities of the Peacebuilding Fund. The statement of mutual commitment informs the priority plan, which serves as the basis for the Fund's engagement. The Liberian priority plan has also been expanded so as to facilitate and guide the resource mobilization activities of the Peacebuilding Commission. While the plan has yet to be finalized, elements of it have been agreed upon and approved. At the request of the Commission, the first project has been approved, and an amount of $3 million has been allocated under the Immediate Response Facility window to allow for immediate implementation. The project is supporting the establishment of the first of five regional hubs that will extend security and justice services throughout the country. The hubs will be critical in the transfer of security management from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to the Government of Liberia, as well as addressing one of the root causes of the conflict. During the first visit by the Chair, from 7 to 15 November, he broke ground for the building of the hub.

78. This first visit by the Chair was essentially a familiarization mission that enabled the Chair to gain first-hand insights into the peacebuilding challenges facing the country. The Chair also began to build relations with an array of stakeholders, including representatives of the international community, Government officials, members of civil society and rural communities.

79. On 10 December, the Chair met with the Security Council for an exchange of views in the context of an informal interactive dialogue on the findings of his first mission. In preparation for the dialogue, an informal country-specific configuration meeting was held on 8 December to hear members' views on the key issues. Council members were appreciative of this type of exchange, which created a new interface

between the Commission and the Council. The dialogue focused on the Chair's principal impressions and on how the Commission can play an effective and complementary role in peace consolidation in Liberia, including by assisting UNMIL in meeting the benchmarks required for its eventual withdrawal.

80. The configuration has adopted an ambitious plan of action for the next nine months, before the first review of the statement of mutual commitment is carried out. Rolling targets, which will be revised at each review, will be adopted early in 2011. Key areas of focus will be the implementation of the hub, the compilation of lessons relevant to the three priorities, the playing of an effective advisory role alongside fund-raising and outreach activities, and the garnering of interest and the sharing of insights on the consolidation of peace in Liberia.

C. Working Group on Lessons Learned

81. During the reporting period, the Working Group held six meetings between 2 October 2009 and 22 November 2010 on lessons and good practices associated with: (a) the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Colombia; (b) national dialogue in post-conflict situations; (c) taking stock and looking forward; (d) the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in marshalling resources for countries on its agenda; (e) youth employment in peacebuilding; and (f) economic revitalization in peacebuilding and the development of service-based infrastructure. The selection of those topics marked the continuing development of the Working Group's thematic focus on areas of particular interest to the peacebuilding process in the countries on the Commission's agenda. Examples of lessons learned emanating from the six meetings held during the reporting period include:

(a) **The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Colombia**. This meeting highlighted priorities for the international community in the harnessing of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;

(b) **National dialogue in post-conflict situations.** This meeting highlighted the contribution of national dialogue as a means of building confidence among national actors and of forging consensus on key political, economic and social measures in support of the peacebuilding process. It also emphasized that national ownership in post-conflict settings encompassed the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders and that solid leadership and facilitation were essential success factors;

(c) **Taking stock and looking forward**. This meeting highlighted three broad areas where the Working Group on Lessons Learned discussions would add value, namely, thematic and cross-cutting issues for peacebuilding; process-related issues; and policy questions of conceptual relevance to peacebuilding;

(d) **The role of the Peacebuilding Commission in marshalling resources**. This meeting highlighted the need for country-specific financial assistance that reinforces the security-related aspects with immediate peace dividends while focusing on longer-term development; multiple funding instruments at the country level; large investments by bilateral and multilateral donors in infrastructure development and institution-building; a conflict-sensitive approach to resource mobilization and channelling; enabling conditions (security and regulatory frameworks) for private-sector development; and the commitment of the country's leadership;

(e) **Youth employment for peacebuilding**. This meeting highlighted the steps necessary to develop a strategy on youth employment in peacebuilding and the factors that must be considered before taking each step, namely, ensure that youth employment is regarded as a national priority and identify target groups, actors, types of and targeted skills and focus on continuity of training, as well as apprenticeship; start-up funding; public-private partnership; the monitoring and evaluation of youth; and sustained support for programmes in terms of resources and capacity-building;

(f) **Economic revitalization in peacebuilding and the development of service-based infrastructure**. This meeting highlighted the need to: prioritize infrastructure projects that are labour-intensive and use local materials, policies that encourage investments, and conflict sensitivity in programme execution; decentralize road management at an earlier phase, after the completion of projects; promote regional integration, which could help develop transnational railways, regional telecommunications connections and energy sharing; and take long-term sustainability into consideration, including through the development of government and local capacities for management and maintenance.

82. To that end, the Working Group's outreach activities aimed at drawing on existing knowledge included United Nations as well as a variety of national actors, practitioners, academics and civil society representatives. The engagement of those partners ranged from contributions to background documents and online e-discussions to participation as panellists in person and through videoconferences.

83. In order to document and disseminate the lessons learned, and capitalizing on a generous contribution from the Permanent Mission of India, a report collating the lessons learned drawn from meetings of the Working Group on Lessons Learned held during the previous three years (2007-2009) was published in May 2010. That effort also drew on the meeting dedicated to taking stock and looking forward, which was held on 9 December 2009.

84. The Chair of the Working Group on Lessons Learned was also invited to participate in a seminar entitled "Strategies and Lessons Learned on Sustainable Reintegration and Job Creation: What Works in West Africa?" The seminar was held in Freetown on 2 and 3 December 2010 and was co-organized by the Government of Austria and the Peacebuilding Support Office. At the seminar, the Chair shared the findings from the Working Group meetings held in July 2010 on youth employment in peacebuilding and in November 2010 on economic revitalization in peacebuilding and the development of service-based infrastructure, for which the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Peacebuilding Support Office prepared a background paper, and a summary of an online discussion was presented in collaboration with the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

85. By further developing its thematic focus and by inviting practitioners and theoreticians from the peacebuilding community to share their knowledge and expertise, the Working Group on Lessons Learned continues to serve as a platform for sharing and disseminating the lessons learned in priority peacebuilding areas for the countries on the Commission's agenda.

86. The Working Group's potential to contribute to the work of country configurations and, more broadly, the normative development of the United Nations peacebuilding agenda will also benefit from more rigorous follow-up on ideas and

initiatives presented at its meetings. The follow-up will also benefit from regular interaction among the various configurations.

D. Relations with other intergovernmental bodies and regional organizations

Interaction with the principal organs of the United Nations

87. The Chair maintained regular and direct contacts with the Presidents of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, with a view to enhancing dialogue and generating interest in the work and activities of the Commission. In addition, the President of the Security Council continued to extend invitations to the Chairs of the country configurations to brief the Council at its periodic considerations of the situations of and mandates involving the countries on the Commission's agenda of which the Council is actively seized.

88. The Chair addressed the General Assembly and the Security Council on 20 and 25 November 2009, respectively, on the occasions of the annual debates held by the two organs on the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its third session (A/64/341-S/2009/444). The two debates gave the Commission an opportunity to seek the views of the broader membership of the United Nations on matters of direct relevance to its work. During the debates, Member States placed emphasis on the Commission's role in highlighting the nexus between security and development and pointed to the need for the Commission to continue to prove its added value by focusing on tangible, country-specific results as it further develops its engagement with the countries on its agenda. Member States also expressed their views on expectations from, as well as the scope and process of, the mandated review of the Commission in 2010.

89. During the reporting period, the Chair was invited by the President of the Security Council to address the Council on numerous occasions. These included the debate on transition and exit strategies (12 February 2010), the debate on post-conflict peacebuilding (16 April) and the debate on the progress report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (S/2010/386) and the report of the Secretary-General on women's participation in peacebuilding (S/2010/466) (13 October). The Chair was also invited to participate in an informal Security Council retreat hosted by the Government of Turkey and the International Peace Institute in Istanbul (25 and 26 June) entitled "At the Crossroads of Peacekeeping, Peacemaking and Peacebuilding".

90. On 26 February, the Chair was invited by the Working Group of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the General Assembly to informally brief the members of the Committee on the linkages between peacekeeping and peacebuilding and the potential advisory role of the Peacebuilding Commission in that regard. The President of the General Assembly invited the Chair to participate in the High-level thematic debate on 22 June to mark the tenth anniversary of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (Brahimi Panel report), at which he emphasized the need to address peacekeeping and peacebuilding simultaneously.

91. The Chair also participated in three informal meetings convened by the co-facilitators of the mandated review of the United Nations peacebuilding

architecture, from February to July 2010. On 29 October 2010, the Chair also addressed the General Assembly at its debate on the report submitted by the co-facilitators, underscoring the fact that the Commission had already taken initial steps in response to a number of issues and challenges reflected in the co-facilitators' report, citing in particular, as an example, the approach to engaging Liberia.

92. During the reporting period, important strides were also made in taking forward the collaboration between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Economic and Social Council. On 29 October 2009, the Council and the Commission organized, in partnership with the World Food Programme, a joint special event on food and economic crises in post-conflict countries. On 19 July 2010 by way of contribution to the subsequent High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the Commission and the Council also organized a joint special event on the Millennium Development Goals in countries emerging from conflict. In addition to the special thematic events that highlighted the socio-economic dimension of peacebuilding, the Council invited the Chair to provide informal briefings to its members during the annual substantive sessions of 2009 and 2010 under the standing item on African countries emerging from conflict, at which he provided an overview of the Commission's engagement with the countries on its agenda. Furthermore, on 9 July 2010, the Bureau of the Council and the Group of Chairs of the Commission convened a joint meeting to discuss how to further strengthen and develop the relationship between the two bodies and create synergies of expertise in the overlapping areas of socio-economic development and peacebuilding.

Interaction with regional organizations

93. On 9 November 2009, a delegation headed by the Chair and composed of the Commission Chairs visited the headquarters of the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa. The visit was aimed at exploring areas of potential collaboration and ways to improve coordination with the African Union in support of peacebuilding in countries in Africa emerging from conflict. During the visit, the Commission delegation met with senior officials of the African Union Commission and the Economic Commission for Africa, interacted with members of the subcluster on reconstruction under the peace and security cluster of the regional coordination mechanism of the two bodies and briefed the Peace and Security Council of the African Union. The visit allowed the Commission Chairs to gain much insight and new perspectives on the potential scope of collaboration between the Commission and the African Union in the countries on the Commission's agenda in Africa, as well as the ongoing mechanisms in use by the United Nations system in support of the African Union's evolving work on peacebuilding. As a result of the visit, the Commission and the African Union agreed to coordinate and collaborate actively in the countries on the Commission's agenda and to share the lessons learned in peacebuilding in those countries, as well as other African countries emerging from conflict.

94. During that visit, it was also agreed that an annual joint meeting of the Commission and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union would be held back to back with the annual consultative meetings between members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council. On 8 July 2010, the first joint meeting was convened in New York and focused on peacebuilding processes in

African countries on the Commission's agenda, Peace and Security Council perspectives in addressing peacebuilding challenges, and the way forward in the cooperation between the Commission and the Peace and Security Council. States members of both bodies emphasized the need for joint action on a range of issues, including the development of joint mechanisms for mobilizing resources for peacebuilding activities in Africa, as well as to field joint teams of both the Commission and the African Union to undertake capacity needs assessments for countries emerging from conflict.

III. Taking forward the relevant recommendations of the 2010 review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture

95. On 29 October 2010, the General Assembly and the Security Council adopted resolutions — resolution 65/7 and resolution 1947 (2010), respectively — in which the two organs, inter alia:

(a) Welcomed the report presented by the three co-facilitators entitled "Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture" (A/64/868-S/2010/393);

(b) Requested all relevant United Nations actors to take forward, within their mandates and as appropriate, the recommendations of the report with the aim of further improving the effectiveness of the Peacebuilding Commission;

(c) Requested the Peacebuilding Commission to reflect in its annual reports the progress made in taking forward the relevant recommendations of the report.

96. On 23 November, in response to the mandate emerging from the aforementioned resolutions, the Organizational Committee convened a meeting to initiate, within the Commission, the process of taking forward the relevant recommendations in the report of the co-facilitators. On the basis of the Chair's suggested framework for the discussion, members of the Committee were invited to reflect on four broad clusters of issues, as follows:

(a) Identify the recommendations which are already being addressed by the Commission in its various configurations;

(b) Identify the recommendations which would require immediate attention by the Commission;

(c) Identify the recommendations which are addressed to entities and actors other than the Commission and the appropriate channels to engage these entities;

(d) Consider how the Commission would track and/or review progress and outstanding issues in the implementation of the relevant recommendations.

97. Given that clusters (b) through (d) will be subject to further consideration by the Commission as it further refines the framework for taking forward and tracking the progress made in the relevant recommendations of the report of the co-facilitators, the present report will focus on cluster (a), as it represents the starting point from which the other three clusters can be further addressed. The Chair also shared a draft proposal containing a road map for addressing the immediate priorities with respect to the Commission's role in taking forward certain recommendations in 2011 and a practical tracking mechanism of the progress made

in this regard. The proposal is being considered by the Organizational Committee for subsequent action.

98. The Commission also recognizes that the progress made in responding to a number of the recommendations emanating from the review process will typically be country-specific. The discussion also revealed broad agreement on the fact that progress was already being made in the following areas.

A single overall planning document

99. In order to lighten the administrative burden and transaction costs for national stakeholders and operational actors, the Commission is systematically aligning its strategic frameworks with national strategies and identified priorities. The Commission has pioneered that approach by aligning its engagement in Sierra Leone with the Agenda for Change of the Government, and its strategic framework with the Central African Republic with the peacebuilding elements in the country's poverty reduction strategy. The recently adopted statement of mutual commitment in Liberia and the ongoing discussion on synchronizing the engagement in Burundi with the review of the poverty reduction strategy for that country confirm that the Commission has fully adopted an approach by which its engagement reinforces existing national efforts, reduces transaction costs, promotes coherence of actions and facilitates resource mobilization.

Intensifying overall resource mobilization efforts

100. This is an area that the Commission has continued to address as a priority in the context of the countries on its agenda. The Central African Republic and Guinea-Bissau configurations are contemplating donor round tables for both countries, taking into consideration the respective political landscapes. The new priority plan for Liberia is being developed with a view to facilitating resource mobilization for the three priority areas identified by the statement of mutual commitment and to guide the catalytic funding from the Peacebuilding Fund.

101. Furthermore, the recent focus by the Organizational Committee and the Working Group on Lessons Learned on strengthening the partnership with the international financial institutions and regional financial institutions, as well exploring innovative sources of funding from private capital and through South-South cooperation, has contributed to the Commission's efforts to access more significant, diverse and predictable resources for the countries on its agenda.

Developmental Aspects of Peacebuilding

102. The Commission has been increasingly focusing on addressing youth employment as one of the key developmental aspects of peacebuilding. This is exemplified in the focus of the Working Group on Lessons Learned on drawing lessons from various national experiences, as well as the recently concluded regional seminar hosted by the Government of Austria and the Peacebuilding Support Office in Freetown on 3 December on integration and youth employment in western Africa; the work of the Burundi configuration on the sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants, refugees and internally displaced persons; and the ongoing Peacebuilding Fund-funded projects for youth empowerment in Guinea-Bissau, which reflect the Commission's growing commitment to drawing attention

and promoting comprehensive and peacebuilding-sensitive approaches to this critical priority for the countries on its agenda.

103. In Guinea-Bissau, the Commission is also working with the World Bank on the socio-economic dimension of peacebuilding in the country by focusing assistance on agriculture and services.

104. The Commission also recognizes the need to address critical peacebuilding priorities in the countries on its agenda through enhancing national ownership and building national capacities with a view to laying a solid foundation for economic growth, peace consolidation and sustainable development.

Synergy with the Peacebuilding Fund

105. The Commission's engagement with the countries on its agenda has benefited from recent improvements in the scope of interaction with the management of the Peacebuilding Fund, including through the periodic briefings by the Peacebuilding Support Office and interaction with the Chair of the Secretary-General's Senior Advisory Group. Building on past lessons and experiences, the Peacebuilding Fund has continued to improve the timing for reporting and coordination with the Commission, especially in the areas of aligning the priority plan with the Strategic Framework in the Central African Republic, and consultations on the determination of priorities for Peacebuilding Fund funding consideration for a second tranche allocation to Guinea-Bissau. In addition, funding for critical priorities in Liberia is expected to benefit from an advance "quick-start" priority plan concluded with the Liberia Joint Steering Committee.

106. The synergy with the Fund will further benefit from ongoing activities such as studies on emerging lessons, including evaluation findings from other recipients of Peacebuilding Fund resources.

IV. Conclusions

107. The reporting period, which also coincided with the conclusion of the mandated five-year review, has been marked by reflections on the value-added of the Commission's engagement in the countries on its agenda. As noted by the co-facilitators, the review should be a wake-up call to strengthen the collective resolve to deal with peacebuilding in a more comprehensive and determined way. The political momentum generated by the review, together with the recent submission by the Secretary-General of his progress report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict and his reports on women's participation in peacebuilding and on the causes of conflict in Africa, as well as the tenth anniversary of the Brahimi Panel report on United Nations peace operations, have further raised expectations of a more central role of and contribution by the Commission to an evolving United Nations peacebuilding agenda grounded in improving its impact on the ground.

108. The Commission therefore recognizes the need to capitalize on that momentum by building on the progress it has made in support of peacebuilding efforts in the countries on its agenda. To that end, the Commission is taking seriously its role in the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the 2010 review of the

United Nations peacebuilding architecture and intends to develop a practical approach to tracking the progress made in this regard.

109. The Commission will focus on areas of immediate priority with respect to improving its effectiveness in the field by generating better analyses and galvanizing action around critical and country-specific peacebuilding priorities; by improving its advice to the principal organs of the United Nations; by further rationalizing its resource-mobilization efforts; and by strengthening partnerships with key operational entities within the United Nations system, international financial institutions and regional actors. The Commission will also continue to develop flexible and adaptable instruments of engagement with the countries on its agenda; improve its working methods; leverage the comparative advantages of, and consider improvements in the communications among and cross-learning between, its various configurations; and strengthen the linkage between its work at Headquarters and the work of actors in the field.

110. The Commission will also continue to seek a closer and more dynamic relationship with the principal organs of the United Nations. There is a need to contribute to the relevant discussions in those organs, such as the forthcoming discussions in the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the General Assembly on the nexus between peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The Commission further recognizes the progress made in strengthening, and the need to continue to strengthen, its partnership with all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, especially with the international financial institutions, regional organizations, civil society and the private sector. To that end, the Commission will consider how it could leverage the political weight of its individual members, who are also represented in the relevant organs and forums.

111. The Commission emphasizes the role of the Secretary-General and senior leadership across the United Nations system in ensuring that its engagement with the countries on its agenda yield tangible benefits for the populations concerned. The Commission calls on the Secretary-General to continue to underscore peacebuilding as a strategic priority for the United Nations.

112. In this connection, the Commission will continue to count on the Peacebuilding Support Office for logistical and substantive support to all its configurations. The Commission recognizes the potential of and the challenges facing the Office in the carrying out of its core functions in support of the Commission, the management of the Peacebuilding Fund and in catalysing support from the United Nations system. In particular, the Commission emphasizes the need to reinforce the capacity of the Peacebuilding Support Office to support country configurations and facilitate its interaction with the field. To that end, the Commission expects that the Office will contribute to and draw upon the existing analytical capacities and relevant expertise available in the United Nations system and beyond, as well as exercise its convening role within the United Nations system with a view to ensuring timely and coherent support from the relevant entities.

Annex I

Membership of the Organizational Committee and its Burundi, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone configurations

Organizational Committee[a]

Australia

Bangladesh

Benin

Brazil (Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration)

Canada (Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration)

Chile (Peacebuilding Commission Chair until 27 January 2010)

China

Czech Republic

Egypt

France

Gabon

Germany (Peacebuilding Commission Chair until 26 January 2011)

Guinea Bissau

India

Japan

Mexico

Morocco

Nepal

Netherlands

Nigeria

Pakistan

Peru

Poland

Republic of Korea

Russian Federation

South Africa

Sweden

Thailand

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Uruguay

[a] The terms of membership in the Organizational Committee of Algeria, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Georgia, Jamaica and Luxembourg expired on 31 December 2009.

Additional members of the Burundi configuration (in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005))

Belgium

Burundi

Comoros

Croatia

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Denmark

Kenya

Norway

Rwanda

Switzerland (*Chair of the configuration*)

Uganda

United Republic of Tanzania

African Development Bank

African Union

East African Economic Community

Economic Commission for Africa

Economic Community of Central African States

Executive Representative of the Secretary-General

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

Inter-Parliamentary Union

International Organization of la Francophonie

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

Additional members of the Central African Republic configuration (in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005))

Angola

Belgium (*Chair of the configuration*)

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Chad

Congo

Democratic Republic of the Congo

El Salvador

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

African Development Bank

African Union

Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale

Economic Commission for Africa

Economic Community of Central African States

International Organization of la Francophonie

Special Representative of the Secretary-General

United Nations Development Programme

Additional members of the Guinea-Bissau configuration (in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005))

Angola

Burkina Faso

Cape Verde

Equatorial Guinea

Gambia

Ghana

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Italy

Luxembourg

Mozambique

Niger

Portugal

Sao Tome and Principe

Senegal

Spain

Timor-Leste

African Development Bank

African Union

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

Economic Community of West African States

International Organization of la francophonie

Special Representative of the Secretary-General

West African Economic and Monetary Union

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Additional members of the Liberia configuration (in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005))

Burkina Faso

Denmark

Ghana

Ireland

Jordan (*Chair of the configuration*)

Portugal

Sierra Leone

African Union

Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Additional members of the Sierra Leone configuration (in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005))

Austria

Burkina Faso

Ghana

Guinea

Ireland

Italy

Liberia

Portugal

Sierra Leone

African Development Bank

African Union

Central Bank of West African States

Commonwealth

Economic Commission for Africa

Economic Community of West African States

Executive Representative of the Secretary-General

International Organization for Migration

International Criminal Police Organization

Mano River Union

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Participants in all meetings of the Peacebuilding Commission (in accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005))

European Union

International Monetary Fund

Organization of the Islamic Conference

World Bank

Annex II

Chronology of the work of the Organizational Committee

Formal meetings

2009

13 July

Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (A/63/881-S/2009/304). Follow-up to the election of the Chair of the Burundi configuration

4 September

Adoption of the draft report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its third session (PBC/3/OC/L.1). Remarks by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support

2010

27 January

Election of the Chair and other officers

16 September

Letter dated 19 July 2010 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission [Liberia] (A/64/870-S/2010/389)

Informal meetings

2009

13 July

Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (A/64/866-S/2010/386)

29 July

Communication from the Chair on meetings and activities on behalf of the Peacebuilding Commission. Informal adoption of the annual report of the Commission on its third session

4 September

Presentation on the 2010 review process

12 October

Forum on the Food and Economic Crises in Post-Conflict Countries (Peacebuilding Commission-Economic and Social Council-WFP). Proposal of informal/informal meetings in view of the 2010 review. Peacebuilding Support Office paper on improving the country-specific meetings

7 December

Briefing by the co-Chair of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee international dialogue on peacebuilding and state-building. Follow-up to the Peacebuilding Commission Chairs' visit to the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa headquarters, Addis Ababa (9 November 2009). Follow-up discussion on debates in the General Assembly and the Security Council on the annual report of the Peacebuilding Commission (20 and 25 November)

2010

27 January

Election of the Chair and other officers

23 March

Partnership for peacebuilding: interaction with key Peacebuilding Commission partners (the World Bank, IMF, the European Union, the African Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference). Follow-up to the Peacebuilding Commission retreat (5 and 6 March). Participation of the Chair in the Global Meeting on the International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and State-building (Dili, 9 and 10 April 2010)

28 April

Review of international civilian capacities: briefing by the Peacebuilding Support Office on the progress made; background paper, questions/answers, discussion. Participation of the Chair in the Global Meeting on the International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and State-building (Dili, 9 and 10 April 2010). Quarterly briefing by the Peacebuilding Support Office on the activities of the Peacebuilding Fund

17 May

Annual report of the Peacebuilding Commission to the General Assembly and the Security Council: adjustment of the reporting cycle. Report of the Secretary-General on women's participation and inclusion in peacebuilding and planning in the aftermath of conflict: briefing by the Peacebuilding Support Office on the progress made; background paper, questions/answers, discussion

23 June

Briefing by the Peacebuilding Support Office on the Secretary-General's progress report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict. Partnership with the World Bank (progress and follow-up)

8 October

Briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support on the progress report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict [A/64/866-S/2010/386]. Briefing by the Chair of the Senior Advisory Group to the Secretary-General on the review of the international civilian capacity

23 November

Taking forward the recommendations of the report of the co-facilitators on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture

17 December

Informal adoption of the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fourth session; Chair's proposal for taking forward the recommendations of the report of the co-facilitators on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture: road map for actions in 2011

Annex III

Chronology of the work of the Burundi configuration

Formal meetings

2009

29 July

Formal adoption of the conclusions and recommendations of the third review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi (PBC/3/BDI/1)

2010

24 March

Formal adoption of the conclusions and recommendations of the fourth review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi (PBC/4/BDI/1)

Informal meetings

2009

14 October

The Chair convened a meeting of the configuration to update all members and to further discuss the key strategic issues that were raised during the lunch held on 28 September

23 November

The Chair organized a meeting of the configuration to report on his visit to Burundi and to further discuss the socio-economic reintegration strategy for populations affected by the war

2010

25 January

The Government of Burundi, BINUB and the Department of Political Affairs provided an update that highlighted the significant progress achieved towards successful elections in 2010, including the electoral calendar and financial contributions to the election budget by international partners

11 May

Discussion of progress in the preparation of the elections and further mobilization of the assistance of the international community. Following the meeting, the funding gap for the election budget was closed

21 June

Update on the electoral process and discussion of opportunities to further support the democratic process and encourage an inclusive approach

3 November

The Chair debriefed members of the configuration on his visit to Washington

20 December

Members of the configuration were informed on the mandate of the new United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), following the resolution adopted by the Security Council; they discussed the process of the fifth review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi, as well as preparations for the Peacebuilding Commission visit to Burundi scheduled for the first quarter of 2011

Annex IV

Chronology of the work of the Sierra Leone configuration

Formal meetings

2010

28 September

Formal adoption of the review of the outcome of the High-level Special Session of the Peacebuilding Commission on Sierra Leone (PBC/4/SLE/3), with the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone, Ms. Zainab Bangura, and the Minister of Finance and Development, Mr. Samura Kamara, as well as the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General in Sierra Leone, Mr. Michael von der Schulenburg

Informal meetings

2009

15 September

Informal dialogue with the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and stocktaking

2010

26 March

Briefing on the visit to Sierra Leone by the Peacebuilding Commission delegation, 8 to 12 March 2010, and discussion on youth employment with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General in Sierra Leone and a representative of the World Bank

3 December

Briefing on the findings of the regional seminar on "Strategies and Lessons Learned on Sustainable Reintegration and Job Creation: What Works in West Africa?", held in Freetown on 2 and 3 December 2010

Annex V

Chronology of the work of the Guinea-Bissau configuration

Formal meetings

2010

9 February

Formal adoption of the conclusions and recommendations of the first biannual review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau (PBC/4/GNB/3)

Informal meetings

2009

28 October

Briefing by Mr. Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, on the developments in peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau

2010

26 April

Discussion on the recent developments in Guinea-Bissau and next steps in the engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission

16 July

Briefing by Mr. Adelino Mano Queta, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guinea-Bissau on recent developments in Guinea-Bissau, and a debriefing by the representative of the International Monetary Fund on the visit to Guinea-Bissau

5 November

Briefing by Mr. Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, on the political developments and by Mr. Sebastião Isata, Special Representative of the Chair of the African Union Commission for Guinea-Bissau

22 November

Briefing by International Monetary Fund and World Bank representatives and discussion on the way forward in terms of the engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission with Guinea-Bissau

Annex VI

Chronology of the work of the Central African Republic configuration

Formal meetings

2010

25 January

Formal adoption of the conclusions and recommendations of the first biannual review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic (PBC/4/CAF/5)

Informal meetings

2009

14 September

Briefing on the visit by the Chair to the Central African Republic, 25 to 28 August 2009

4 November

Briefing by Mrs. Sahle-Work Zewde, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic; briefing by Ms. Hilde Johnson, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, on her visit to the country

18 November

Discussion on the second allocation by the Peacebuilding Fund to the Central African Republic, on the biannual review process of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in the country, and on the upcoming field visit by the Peacebuilding Commission

16 December

Briefing on the Peacebuilding Commission's field visit to the Central African Republic, from 3 to 10 December 2009; and informal adoption of the conclusions and recommendations of the first biannual review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic

2010

25 January

Briefing by Mrs. Sahle-Work Zewde, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, on the latest developments in the Central

African Republic, and adoption of a statement by the country-specific configuration on the Central African Republic of the Peacebuilding Commission

29 March

Briefing and discussion on the latest developments in the launching of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and preparations for the upcoming elections

8 June

Briefing by Mr. Laurent Ngon Baba, Minister of Justice of the Central African Republic, on the situation of the rule of law and the justice sector in the country

25 June

Briefing on the findings of the visit by the Chair to the Central African Republic and latest developments in the country

21 July

Briefing by Dr. Walter Kählin, Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, on the findings of his visit to the Central African Republic, and briefing by Mrs. Sahle-Work Zewde, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic

8 November

Briefing by Mrs. Sahle-Work Zewde, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, on the latest political and security developments in the country, and preliminary discussion on the upcoming review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic

Annex VII

Chronology of the work of the Liberia configuration

Formal meetings

2010

15 November

Adoption of the statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Liberia (PBC/4/LBR/L.1) via videoconference from Liberia in the presence of the President of Liberia

Informal meetings

6 October

Briefing on the Peacebuilding Commission assessment mission, 16 to 27 August 2010

27 October

Discussion on the revised version of the draft statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Liberia

8 December

Briefing on the findings of the visit by the Chair to Liberia in preparation for an informal briefing to the Security Council

Annex VIII

Chronology of the Working Group on Lessons Learned

2009

2 October

Lessons learned from the Colombian disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the "contribution of Cartagena to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration"

14 October

Lessons learned from national dialogue in post-conflict situations

9 December

The Peacebuilding Commission Working Group on Lessons Learned — "Taking Stock and Looking Forward"

2010

May

Publication of the report of the Working Group on Lessons Learned of the Peacebuilding Commission, entitled "Emerging Lessons and Practices in Peacebuilding, 2007-2009"

26 May

The role of the Peacebuilding Commission in marshalling resources for countries on its agenda

14 July

Youth employment in peacebuilding

22 November

Economic revitalization in peacebuilding and the development of service-based infrastructure